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OUTLINES
OF
English and American Literature.

*PREPARED FOR THE USE OF PUPILS IN HIGH
AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.*

PART I.—ENGLISH LITERATURE.

PART II.—AMERICAN LITERATURE.

By HORTENSE M. MERRILL,

Teacher of Literature in the Farmington State Normal School.

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INTRODUCTORY.

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THE following sketch was prepared to meet the need felt in my own work for a topical outline to be used as an aid in consulting reference books, to lighten the work of the teacher in arranging and preparing topics and notes from day to day, and to save the time and labor of the pupils in copying such work from the board. And though intended mainly for my own classes, it is hoped it may be useful to others who have felt a similar need.

The course thus indicated is designed to include a study of the best-known English and American authors, their writings and their times. The authors are grouped according to periods, in connection with which attention may be called to the leading political and social features, especially such as have had a bearing upon literature.

For a study of the writings the inexpensive editions of classics published with notes for school use are invaluable.

The small figures refer to corresponding numbers of reference books, a list of which is given on page 11.

The blank pages at the end of the book are intended for additional notes and topics by the pupil.

H. M. M.

P FARMINGTON, Me., Jan. 16, 1889.

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PART I.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

1. Encyclopædia Britannica ; Chambers' Encyclopedia ; Johnson's Encyclopedia.
2. Allibone's Dictionary of Authors.
3. Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Authors.
4. Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature.
5. Shaw's Outlines of English Literature.
6. Collier's History of English Literature.
7. Welsh's Development of English Literature and Language.
8. Kellogg's English Literature.
9. Brooke's English Literature.
10. Raub's Studies in English and American Literature.
11. Trimble's Handbook of Literature.
12. Taine's History of English Literature.
13. Sismondi's Literature of Southern Europe.
14. Schlegel's History of Literature.
15. Botta's Handbook of Universal Literature.
16. Meiklejohn's English Language.
17. Introduction to Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
18. Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
19. Green's Short History of the English People.
20. Dicken's Child's History of England.
21. Stone's History of England.
22. Richardson's Primer of American Literature.

PERIODS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

I. Anglo-Saxon Period. From the landing of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest, 449-1066.

II. Norman-French and Early English Period. From the Norman Conquest to Chaucer's death, 1066-1400.

III. Era of Printing and Revival of Classic Learning. From Chaucer's death to Elizabeth, 1400-1558.

IV. Elizabethan Period. From Elizabeth to Charles I, 1558-1625.

V. Puritan Era. From Charles I. to the Restoration, 1625-1660.

VI. Era of the Restoration and Age of Anne. From the Restoration to Swift's death, 1660-1745.

VII. From Swift's death to the death of Scott, 1745-1832.

VIII. From Scott's death to the present time, 1832-1889.

THE ARYAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES.

<i>THE ARYAN, INDO-GERMANIC, OR INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.</i>	INDIC	{ Sanscrit and other languages of India.
	IRANIC	{ Zend and other languages of Iran and Persia.
	HELLENIC	{ Ancient and Modern Greek.
	ROMANIC	{ Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese.
	CELTIC	{ Cymric { Welsh, Breton, Cornish.
		{ Gaelic { Highland Scotch, Irish, Manx.
	SCLAVONIC	{ Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Bulgarian.
	TEUTONIC	{ Scandinavian { Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish.
		{ High German { German.
		{ Low German { Dutch, Flemish, English.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21.

I. At the beginning of the historic period, Britain was inhabited by Celts, a people once occupying Gaul, parts of Spain and Italy and some provinces in Central Europe.

II. Britain became known to the Romans through Julius Cæsar, 55 and 54 B. C. The conquest of Britain was begun by Plautius, 43 A. D., and completed by Agricola, 78–84 A. D., and for about three and one-half centuries South Britain was a Roman province and extensively occupied by a people speaking the Latin tongue. The Roman legions were recalled to defend Rome from the northern barbarians from 409 to 420 A. D.

III. After the withdrawal of the Romans, Britain was invaded by the Angles, Saxons and Jutes of the Teutonic race, who gradually conquered the island, exterminated the Celts or drove them to the mountains for safety, and established their government, religion and language. Christianity was introduced among the Anglo-Saxons by St. Augustine, sent by Pope Gregory, 597 A. D. The seven or eight kingdoms constituting the Saxon Heptarchy were united under Egbert, king of Wessex, 827 A. D.

IV. In the latter part of the ninth century extensive settlements were made in the north-eastern part of England by a Scandinavian people, the Northmen or Danes, who were closely related to the Anglo-Saxons, possessing a similar language and religion. England conquered by the Danes,

1013. Danish kings upon the English throne, 1013-1042. Saxon line restored in the person of Edward the Confessor who reigned from 1042 till 1066.

V. In 1066 England was conquered by the Normans, who were originally Norsemen or Danes, but who had been settled in France a century and a half and had adopted the language and customs of the people of Northern France. The effect of the Conquest was to "bring England into closer contact with the higher civilization of the continent and infuse into the Anglo-Saxon race new life and a more progressive spirit."

ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

5, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17.

The Aryan, Indo-European or Indo-Germanic family of languages includes nearly all the languages of Europe with a part of those of Asia. From a comparison of these languages it is believed that they are descended from a common parent tongue, spoken by a people dwelling between the Indus and Euphrates, at some remote period in the past.

Of the seven branches included in this family, the English language is more or less closely allied to three. With the Celtic it has come into close geographical contact; from the Latin it has derived full half its literary vocabulary; of the Teutonic it is itself a member. To these three branches may be traced the principal elements that have entered into its formation.

I. **Celtic.**—This branch, once widely spread over Western Europe, is now confined to portions of the British Isles and Northwestern France. It has had no effect upon the grammar of the English language and but little upon the vocabulary. The words belonging to it may be considered under three classes: (*a*) those received directly from the ancient Britons; (*b*) those brought by the Norman-French from Gaul; (*c*) those received from the Highlands of Scotland, from Ireland, or from the writings of Sir Walter Scott.

Many geographical terms are from the Celtic, as *Thames*, *Kent*, *ben*, or *pen*, meaning mountain, as in *Apennines*, and *avon* or *ex*, meaning water, found in *Ouse*, *Usk*, *Esk*, *Axminster*, *Oxford*, *Uxbridge*, *Exeter*, and other words. Examples of miscellaneous words are *clan* ; *claymore*, a sword ; *brogue*, a kind of shoe ; *pibroch*, bagpipe music ; *slogan*, a war-cry ; *barrow*, a funeral mound ; *cradle*, *mop*, *bard*, *shamrock*, etc.

II. **Latin.**—(a) To the Roman Conquest our language is but little indebted. Upon the withdrawal of the Romans in the fifth century, the language disappeared almost wholly and but six words were retained, most of which became prefixes or suffixes of the names of places. These six words were *castra*, a camp ; *strata via*, a paved road ; *colonia*, a colony ; *portus*, a harbor ; *vallum*, a rampart ; and *fossa*, a trench. From *castra* we have *Lancaster*, *Leicester*, *Manchester*, *Winchester*, and others ; from *colonia*, *Lincoln* and *Colne* ; from *strata*, *street*, and in its different forms, *Stratford*, *Stretton* and *Stratton* ; *Bridgport* and *Portsmouth* come from *portus* ; *Fossway* and *Fossbrook* from *fossa* ; and *wall*, *bailey* and *bailiff* from *vallum*.

(b) As a result of the introduction of Christianity, 597 A. D., Latin was made the official language of the church, and a considerable number of Latin terms was introduced, chiefly the names of church offices, services and observances ; as *episcopus*, bishop ; *monachus*, monk ; *clericus*, clerk ; etc.

(c) The great majority of Latin terms have found their way into the language in three epochs : the thirteenth century, following a period devoted to classical study ; the sixteenth, in which a revival of learning took place ; and the

eighteenth, when Johnson, who admired the Latin style, published the first English Dictionary.

III. **Danish.**—The Danes were of the same branch as the Anglo-Saxons, and the Danish element had but little influence upon the language. It is difficult to determine the extent of this influence because of the similarity between the two languages. Words of probable Danish origin are names of places ending in *by*, a town, as *Whitby*, *Grimsby*, and *by-law*, a law for a town, names of places in *wich*, and names of persons in *son*. *Beck*, a stream ; *fell*, a hill ; *firth* or *fiord*, an arm of the sea ; *holm*, an island in a river ; *kirk*, a church ; *thorpe*, a village ; *tarn*, a small mountain lake ; and the verb *are*, come from the Danish.

IV. **Norman-French.**—The influence of this element was very great. After the Conquest the native tongue was retained by the Saxons, but Norman-French became the language of court, of the church, of law courts, schools, society and literature, while Latin was the language of theology, science and history. Gradually, however, a decline in Norman-French took place, the two languages coalesced, and by the end of the fourteenth century had assumed the form known as Middle English.

As a result of the Norman Conquest the language was changed from an inflectional to a non-inflectional tongue, vast numbers of native words were lost—from one-third to one-half—and many French words were introduced. Examples of these are words relating to feudalism, as *homage*, *fealty*, *esquire*, *vassal*, *herald* ; words connected with the chase, as *couple*, *course*, *forest*, *mews*, *quarry*, *venison* ; law terms, as *court*, *judge*, *summons*, *trespass*, and many others.

Frequently names of cooked meat are Norman-French while the names of living animals are Anglo-Saxon. Thus we have *beef* and *ox*; *mutton* and *sheep*; *veal* and *calf*; *pork* and *swine*. In general we obtain class-names from the Norman-French, while the names of individual objects are largely Anglo-Saxon.

V. **Greek.**—To the Greek we are indebted for nine-tenths of our scientific terms, for names of inventions and slightly for terms in common use. Examples: *astronomy*, *geology*, *geography*, *telegraph*, *telephone*, etc.

VI. **Anglo-Saxon.**—The main source of the English is the Saxon. Percentage of Anglo-Saxon in modern English, exclusive of scientific and provincial terms, about five-eighths; in the vocabulary of common conversation, four-fifths. Relative proportion of Anglo-Saxon in various departments of literature: Bible, 93; Poetry, 88; Essay, 78; History, 72; Prayer-Book, 87; Fiction, 87; Oratory, 76; Newspaper, 72.

VII. **Miscellaneous Elements.**—Introduced mainly as a result of travel and commerce.

Hebrew. Ex., seraphim, cherubim, amen, jubilee, sabbath, Satan, manna.

Arabic. Ex., algebra, almanac, zero, coffee, sugar, lemon, syrup, alcohol, cotton, assassin, mosque.

Persian. Ex., caravan, scarlet, lilac, shawl, orange, bazaar, paradise.

Turkish. Ex., tulip, ottoman, divan, scimitar.

Chinese. Ex., tea, china, Bohea, Hyson, Nankeen.

Malay. Ex., rattan, bamboo, mandarin, bantam, sago, gong.

Hindoo. Ex., calico, chintz, jungle, banyan, pagoda, shampoo.

West Indian. Ex., tobacco, maize, hurricane, canoe, cannibal.

North American. Ex., squaw, tomahawk, wigwam.

Italian. Ex., opera, piano, soprano, piazza, carnival, volcano, umbrella.

Spanish. Ex., mosquito, negro, tornado, vanilla.

French. Ex., etiquette, belle, debris, ennui, trousseau, soiree, matinee.

Dutch. Ex., yacht, sloop, schooner, yawl, boor, ballast, reef, skate, smack, smuggle.

I. ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

From the landing of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest, 449–1066.

I. POETRY.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16.

Beowulf, an epic poem of more than six thousand lines, composed by Saxons before the invasion of England.

Metrical Paraphrase of the Scriptures by Cædmon, a Northumbrian monk. The first true English poem.

Fragments of Poems: *Song of the Traveller*; *The Fight at Finsburg*; *Judith*, relating to the banquet of Holofernes, his death, and the attack on the Assyrian camp.

II. PROSE.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16.

Bæda or Bede, the Venerable (673–735), wrote in Latin the *Ecclesiastical History of the English*, for years the only source of knowledge relating to the early history of England. Translation of the *Gospel of John into English*.

Alfred the Great (819–901). Translations of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, *Ancient History of Orosius*, *Bæthius' Consolations of Philosophy*. Alfred's writings are pronounced "the purest specimens of Anglo-Saxon prose."

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, "the earliest history of any Teutonic people in their own language." Beginning with the invasion of Cæsar it was brought down to the year 891 and continued by monks in seven different monasteries as a contemporary history until the death of Stephen, 1154.

FOR FURTHER STUDY.

Early forms of writing.^{1, 6.} Books; materials, forms, method of making.^{1, 6.} Derivation of words relating to books, as paper, library, Bible, volume, book, leaf, page, style, pen, parchment, vellum, palimpsest.^{18.} Anglo-Saxon poetry.^{7, 8, 9, 16.} Character of the Anglo-Saxons.^{7, 12.} Mythology.

II. NORMAN-FRENCH AND EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD.

From the Conquest to the death of Chaucer, 1066–1400.

SOVEREIGNS.

The Norman Family.—William I.; William II.; Henry I.; Stephen.

The Plantagenet Family.—Henry II.; Richard I.; John; Henry III.; Edward I.; Edward II.; Edward III.; Richard II.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

7, 8, 21.

During the three and a half centuries from the Conquest to the death of Chaucer many changes took place in England. For a time the Normans formed the ruling class in society, while the Saxons were reduced to the condition of serfs. Lands and offices were taken from the Saxons and given to the Normans, and a feeling of bitter hostility existed between the two races. But with the loss of Normandy in 1204 the Normans were obliged to regard England as their home, and with common interests and a common enemy the two races gradually became one.

The prevalence of war was unfavorable to the pursuit of agriculture, but many useful inventions were made and trade and commerce increased. Flemish weavers were introduced in the reign of Edward III., and the manufacture of cloth became a home industry.

A great gulf separated the rich from the poor. Punishments were brutal, and lawlessness prevailed. The tournament, horse-racing, bull-baiting and archery were favorite amusements. After the crusades extravagance in dress and living characterized the higher classes.

The great controlling element in government was the church, which rose to the zenith of its power in the thirteenth century.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the cause of learning received considerable attention. Schools and colleges were established at Oxford and Cambridge, and large numbers of pupils were drawn thither. Books were copied from manuscript in the monasteries and were few and costly. War was still the occupation of the great, hence the masses remained uneducated.

LITERATURE.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16.

History of Britain, by Geoffrey of Monmouth, a Welsh priest at the Court of Henry I. This was a Latin translation of old Welsh legends and was the beginning of story-telling in England. It was translated into French, added to with Breton legends and in this form returned to England as the work of Wace.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16.

Layamon's *Brut*, a translation in verse of the French *Brut d'Angleterre*, but more than twice the length of the original. Written early in the thirteenth century in almost pure Saxon, it is a valuable illustration of the state of our language at that time.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16.

The *Ormulum* by *Orm*, supposed to have been written in the thirteenth century, is a metrical version of the service of each day, with the addition of a sermon in verse. It marks the rise of English religious literature.

Translations and imitations of French romances had a tendency to group themselves about great names. Among the great romantic stories were those of *Arthur* and the *Knights of the Round Table* (first introduced into England by Geoffrey of Monmouth), *Charlemagne and his peers*, *Life of Alexander*, and *Siege of Troy*.^{7, 8, 9.}

WRITERS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16.

Geoffrey Chaucer (1328 or 1340–1400), *The Canterbury Tales*, *Minor poems*.

William Langlande, *Vision of Piers Ploughman*, a satirical poem, aimed at the corruptions of the church.

John Wycliffe (1324–1384), a complete translation of the *Scriptures* from the Latin Vulgate into English.

Sir John Mandeville (1300–1372), an account of his travels written in Latin, afterwards translated into French and English.

John Gower (1325–1404,) *Speculum Meditantis*, *Vox Clamantis*, *Confessio Amantis*.

SUBJECTS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

Troubadours and Trouveres ; their influence upon English literature. 5, 6, 7, 13, 15.

III. ERA OF PRINTING AND REVIVAL OF CLASSIC LEARNING.

From Chaucer's death to the accession of Elizabeth, 1400-1558.

SOVEREIGNS.

House of Lancaster.—Henry IV.; Henry V.; Henry VI.

House of York.—Edward IV.; Edward V.; Richard III.

House of Tudor.—Henry VII.; Henry VIII.; Edward VI.; Mary.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Discovery of America, 1492. Protestant Reformation. Teaching of Greek at Oxford. Revival of Learning. Establishment of Schools. Discovery of printing and introduction into England.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

7, 8, 19, 21.

The period following the death of Chaucer was one of literary decay. The exhausted state of the country resulting from the Hundred Years' War with France, riots and discontent among the lower classes and the Wars of the Roses retarded the development of literature during the early part of the period. But the invention of printing, the revival of classic study, discoveries of new countries and scientific truths and religious inquiry were operating at this time upon

intellectual development and prepared the way for the brilliant period to follow.

I. POETRY.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16.

John Lydgate (1374-1460), for fifty years the most popular English poet. Author of poetical compositions for May-day and Christmas festivals, pageants and masks before the king.

Thomas Occleve, noted only for his lament for his master, Chaucer.

James I. of Scotland, the most brilliant poet of the fifteenth century. For nineteen years a prisoner in England. His principal work, *The King's Quair*, a poetical record of the incidents of his life, particularly of his queen, Jane Beaufort, grand-daughter of John of Gaunt.

Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (1517-1547), to whom we owe the introduction of the sonnet from Italian literature, and of blank verse, first used by him in the translation of the second and fourth books of the *Æneid*.

Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-1542), a disciple of Surrey, the author of songs and sonnets.

The Old English Ballads, composed between the times of Chaucer and Spencer, were rude and simple in outline but strong in their hold upon the people. First gathered into a volume by Bishop Percy in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

II. PROSE.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16.

Sir Thomas More (1480-1535), *The Life of Edward V.*, "the first examples of good English language;" *Utopia*, written in Latin, the work upon which his fame rests.

William Caxton (1412-1491), *Game of the Chesse; Translations*.

Roger Ascham (1515-1568), *Toxophilus*, written to revive an interest in archery; *The Schoolmaster*, still valuable for the principles of teaching contained in it.

William Tyndale (1480-1536). Translation of the *New Testament* and part of the *Old*. No other book has had so great an influence on English literature.

Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, published the first printed copy of the whole Bible. It is inferior to Tyndale's version.

SUBJECTS FOR FURTHER STUDY.

Revival of Learning; causes and results.^{7, 21.} The English Bible.^{1, 7.}

IV. ELIZABETHAN PERIOD.

From Elizabeth to Charles I., 1558–1625.

SOVEREIGNS.

House of Tudor (continued).—Elizabeth.

House of Stuart.—James I.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Rise of the drama. Circumnavigation of the globe by Drake, 1580. Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, 1587. Establishment of schools.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

5, 7, 8, 11, 19, 20, 21.

The Elizabethan period, or Golden Age of English Literature, covers the most brilliant epoch in English history. The spirit of discovery led to remarkable progress in the exploration of new countries and in trade and commerce, while many useful inventions increased the comfort of living. In her government Elizabeth was aided by a body of statesmen remarkable for sagacity and high intellectual power. The language had reached its thorough development. The writers were men of originality and culture and formed a constellation unrivalled for its brilliancy in philosophy, poetry and dramatic literature. Learning received much attention,

and Trinity College at Dublin, the Westminster School at London and the famous school at Rugby were established during Elizabeth's reign.

WRITERS.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

Edmund Spenser (1553-1599). The *Shepherd's Calendar*, a pastoral poem, divided into twelve eclogues, one for each month in the year. Afterwards revised and dedicated to Sidney, under the title, *The Poet's Year*.

The Faerie Queen, an allegory designed for twelve books, each book representing a virtue in the person of a knight, who went forth to conquer. But six of these books were published.

Daphnaida and Astrophel, elegies on the deaths of Lady Howard and Sir Philip Sidney.

Epithalamium, the most beautiful marriage hymn in the language.

Mother Hubbard's Tale, a satire: *View of the State of Ireland* (prose).

Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586). *Astrophel and Stella*, a collection of sonnets.

The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, a prose romance.

The Defense of Poesy, a defense of poets against an attack from a Puritan point of view.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616).

POEMS.—*Venus and Adonis*; *Rape of Lucrece*; *Sonnets*, one hundred fifty-four.

PLAYS.—HISTORICAL.—*Henry VI.*, *Richard II.*, *Richard III.*, *John*, *Henry IV.*, *Henry V.*, *Henry VIII.*, and others.

SEMI-HISTORICAL.—*Hamlet, King Lear, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar, Anthony and Cleopatra*, and others.

FICTIONAL.—*Love's Labor Lost, Comedy of Errors, Midsummer Night's Dream, Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet, Othello, The Winter's Tale, The Tempest*, and others.

Sir Francis Bacon (1561–1626). *Instauration of the Sciences*, a scientific work ; *The Wisdom of the Ancients ; The New Atlantis*, a philosophical romance ; *Essays*.

Sir Walter Raleigh (1561–1618). *History of the World*.

Richard Hooker (1553–1600), a celebrated English divine. *Laws of Eccleastical Polity*, a defense of the Church of England against the attack of Puritanism. “One of the master pieces of English eloquence.”

Ben Jonson (1573–1637), a dramatist and friend of Shakespeare. *Every Man in his Humor*, a comedy ; *Fall of Sejanus*, a tragedy ; *Catiline's Conspiracy*.

FOR FURTHER STUDY.

Rise of the drama. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12.

V. PURITAN ERA.

From Charles I. to the Restoration, 1625–1660.

RULERS.

House of Stuart.—Charles I. ; Cromwell.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

7, 8, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21.

This period was disturbed by civil war between the king and Parliament, which resulted in the defeat of the Royalists, the trial and execution of Charles I. and establishment of the Commonwealth with Cromwell as Protector. The drama and poetry declined, but prose literature became graver, less romantic and exhibited a strong religious character.

WRITERS.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

John Milton (1608–1674). Literary career, 1623–1640. *Hymn on the Nativity*, composed at the age of twenty-one.

L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, odes, written at his country seat at Horton ; *Comus, Arcades*, masques ; *Lycidas*, an elegy, a tribute to the memory of Milton's friend and fellow-student, Edward King, lost at sea on a voyage to Ireland.

1640–1660.—*Areopagitica, or Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing* ; *Tractate on Education* ; *Iconoclastes* ; *Defensio Populi Anglicani*.

1660–1674.—*Paradise Lost*, an epic poem in twelve books.

Paradise Regained, an epic poem in four books. *Samson Agonistes*, a choral drama after the Greek model. *Sonnets*.

Edmund Waller (1605–1687). Poet and politician, author of many short poems consisting of elegant and polished verses.

Abram Cowley (1618–1667). One of the most popular poets of his day.

Robert Herrick (1591–1634). One of the sweetest lyric writers of his time.

George Herbert (1593–1633). A Christian poet and rector of a country parish. *The Temple; or Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations*; *The Country Parson* (prose).

Izaak Walton (1593–1683). *The Complete Angler*; *Lives of Walton, Hooker, Herbert, and others*.

Thomas Fuller (1608–1661). Known as “quaint old Thomas Fuller.” A witty English divine. *The Worthies of England*; *Church History of Britain*.

Jeremy Taylor (1613–1667). *Holy Living and Holy Dying*.

Isaac Barrow (1630–1677). A noted mathematician, writer and theologian. Author of mathematical works and theological treatises.

Richard Baxter (1615–1691). A great Puritan divine. *Saint's Everlasting Rest*; *A Call to the Unconverted*.

VI. ERA OF THE RESTORATION AND AGE OF ANNE.

From the Restoration to Swift's death, 1660-1745.

SOVEREIGNS.

House of Stuart.—Charles II. ; James II. ; William and Mary ; Anne.

House of Brunswick.—George I. ; George II.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Founding of the Royal Society by Charles I. for the promotion of science, 1662. Great plague and fire in London, 1665-6. Revocation of Edict of Nantes, 1685. Revolution of 1688. Establishment of five great hospitals, 1719-45.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

5, 7, 8, 12, 19, 20, 21.

The revolution of 1660 placed Charles II. upon the throne of England, and the severity of Puritan rule was succeeded by a period of debauchery and lawlessness. The literature reflected the nation's thought. The drama was corrupt, and the theatres, reopened under Charles, filled to overflowing. The writings of the Puritans only remained untainted by the atmosphere of immorality and excess. In poetry the artificial style succeeded the natural.

The Revolution of 1688 destroyed at a blow the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings and by political measures

established upon a sure foundation the prosperity of the English people. Religious toleration was granted and an impulse given to progress in science and philosophy. Trade and commerce flourished, especially with the East and with American colonies.

In the early part of the eighteenth century a new form of English literature was developed, that of the essay and periodical. The romance was also replaced by the novel.

WRITERS.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

John Bunyan (1628–1688). The greatest master of allegory in the language. *The Pilgrim's Progress*; *The Holy War*; *Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners*.

Samuel Butler (1612–1680). The greatest burlesque writer of the age. *Hudibras*, a satire ridiculing the manners of the Puritans.

Samuel Pepys (1632–1703). Author of a diary depicting the life of the times.

John Dryden (1631–1700). *Annus Mirabilis*, written to commemorate the Fire of London, the Plague and the War with the Dutch.

Absalom and Achitophel, a satire, attacking the most noted men of the English court.

Religio Laici, a defense of the English Church against the Dissenters.

The Hind and the Panther, a poem, half allegorical, written in behalf of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ode on St. Cecilia's Day; or Alexander's Feast, his finest lyric ; *Translation of the Æneid*.

John Locke (1632-1704). A metaphysical writer. His great work, *Essay on the Human Understanding*.

Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727). A noted philosopher, distinguished for his discoveries in Mechanics, Astronomy and Optics. Author of scientific works.

Alexander Pope (1688-1744). *Ode on Solitude*, written before the age of twelve.

Essay on Criticism, a selection of precepts from Horace, Shakespeare and other critics of poetry. Regarded by some as the finest piece of argumentative poetry in the language. Composed at the age of twenty-one.

Rape of the Lock, the most brilliant specimen of mock-heroic poetry in the language. It gives a vivid picture of fashionable English life during the reign of Anne.

Windsor Forest, a descriptive poem ; *Translation of the Iliad and Odyssey*; the *Dunciad*, a bitter satire, written to avenge himself on his literary enemies ; *Essay on Man*, published in four epistles. The grandest and most influential of his works.

Joseph Addison (1672-1719). *Address to Dryden ; The Campaign*, written to commemorate the victory at Blenheim ; *Rosamond*, an opera ; *The Drummer*, a comedy ; *Essays*, contributions to the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian* ; *Cato*, a tragedy.

Richard Steele (1675-1729). Founded the *Tatler*, a tri-weekly paper, the *Spectator*, published six times a week, and the *Guardian*.

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745). *Tale of a Tub*, a powerful satire, written to ridicule the Romanists and Presbyterians, and defend the Church of England ; *The Battle of the Books* ; *The Drapier Letters*, published in a Dublin newspaper ; *Gulliver's Travels*, a satire upon humanity. The greatest and most characteristic of his works.

Daniel DeFoe (1661-1731). *True-born Englishman*, a satire upon foreigners and defense of King William and the Dutch ; *The Shortest Way with Dissenters* ; *Robinson Crusoe*, one of the most widely diffused of English productions ; *The Memoirs of a Cavalier*, professed to have been written by one who had taken part in the Civil War ; *A Journal of the Great Plague in London*, as observed by an assumed shop-keeper. More than once it passed for genuine history ; *True Relation of the Apparition of One Mrs. Veal*, written to secure the sale of an unsalable book.

Edward Young (1681-1765). Author of a striking and original poem, *The Night Thoughts*. A large number of expressions have passed from this poem into colloquial language.

James Thomson (1700-1748). *The Seasons* ; *The Castle of Indolence*.

William Collins (1721-1759). *The Passions* ; *How Sleep the Brave* ; *Ode to Evening*.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague (1690-1762). Author of letters describing her travels in Europe and the East.

VII. SEVENTH PERIOD.

From Swift's death to the death of Scott, 1745-1832.

SOVEREIGNS.

House of Brunswick.—George II.; George III.; George IV.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

War of the Young Pretender, 1745. Battle of Culloden, the last battle fought in Great Britain, 1746. French and Indian War, 1755-1763. Stamp Act, 1765. Declaration of Independence, 1776. American Revolution, 1775-1783. Howard's Reform of prisons. French Revolution, 1789. War of 1812.

GENERAL OUTLINE.

7, 8, 19, 20, 21.

During the early part of this period the condition of the lower classes was one of hardship and suffering. As a result of the wars carried on with America and France, war prices more than kept pace with war wages, exorbitant taxes excluded the comforts of life from many, and famines were not uncommon. In the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, criminal laws were very severe and punishments barbarous. The labors of John Howard resulted in great improvement in the condition of prisons. Authors were poorly paid and many lived upon the verge of starvation.

By the first of the nineteenth century, however, material progress had been made in Great Britain. Trade and commerce were extended in all directions. Invention of machinery and the use of steam gave an impulse to manufactures. After the close of the European war the state of society improved, and education received more attention.

In literature, prose was in the ascendant over poetry. The period is noted as the era of the commencement of magazines and reviews. The novel attained great popularity and was the most important literary production of the time.

FIRST PART: TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789.

NOVELISTS.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

Samuel Richardson (1689-1761). *Pamela; or Virtue Rewarded; Clarissa Harlowe; Sir Charles Grandison.*

Henry Fielding (1707-1754). *The Life of Jonathan Wild the Great; Tom Jones; Amelia.*

George Smollett (1721-1771). *Roderick Random; Peregrine Pickle; Humphrey Clinker.*

Laurence Sterne (1713-1768). *Tristram Shandy; Sentimental Journey.*

HISTORIANS.

David Hume (1711-1776). *History of England.*

William Robertson (1721-1793). *History of Scotland; History of Emperor Charles the Fifth of Germany; History of America.*

Edward Gibbon (1737-1794). *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

POETS.

Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774). Poet, novelist, historian.

The Traveller, a poem sketched while wandering in the guise of a beggar through Europe.

Letters from a Citizen of the World, describing English life and manners under the guise of a Chinese traveller.

The Vicar of Wakefield, a novel; *The Good Natured Man*, a comedy; *The Deserted Village*, his finest poem.

She Stoops to Conquer, one of the gayest and most amusing comedies ever put upon the English stage.

Histories of England, Greece, and Animated Nature.

Thomas Gray (1716-1771). Noted for his great learning and researches into the literature of the Middle Ages, in French and Italian, and the departments of Celtic and Scandinavian poetry.

Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College; *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*; *Pindaric Odes*; *The Bard*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Samuel Johnson (1700-1784). *A Dictionary of the English Language*, in preparation from 1747 to 1755. The first work of its kind in the language.

The Vanity of Human Wishes, an imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal.

Irene, a tragedy; *Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia*, a moral tale; *Lives of the Poets*; *The Rambler and Idler*, periodical papers in the style of Addison and Steele.

SECOND PART: TO THE DEATH OF SCOTT, 1832.

I. POETRY.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

Robert Burns (1759-1796). *Tam O'Shanter*; *Cotter's Saturday Night*; *The Jolly Beggars*; and many songs.

George Gordon, Lord Byron (1788-1824). *Hours of Idleness*, his first poem; *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, a satire involving the literary men of the day.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, a poem, the publication of which placed him at the head of the literary world.

The Dream; *The Prisoner of Chillon*; *The Bride of Abydos*; *The Lament of Tasso*; *Don Juan*.

Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822). A brilliant lyric poet. Drowned in the Gulf of Spezzia, Italy.

Queen Mab; *Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude*, the finest of his longer poems; *Prometheus Unbound*; *The Cenci*; *Adonais*, a lament for the death of Keats; *The Sensitive Plant*; *Ode to a Skylark*; *The Cloud*.

John Keats (1796-1821). One of the most promising of young poets.

Endymion; *Hyperion*; *The Eve of St. Agnes*; *Ode on a Grecian Urn*; *Ode to a Nightingale*.

William Cowper (1731-1800). *John Gilpin*, a famous comic ballad; *The Task*; *On Receipt of my Mother's Picture*.

Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793-1835). *The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers*; *The Graves of a Household*; *Homes of England*.

II. PROSE.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

Walter Scott (1771-1832).

POEMS.—*Lay of the Last Minstrel*; *Lady of the Lake*; *Marmion*; *The Lord of the Isles*, and others.

HISTORICAL NOVELS.—I. SCOTTISH.—*Waverley*, Pretender's attempt in 1745; *Legend of Montrose*, Civil War; *Old Mortality*, Rebellion of the Covenanters; *The Monastery*, *The Abbot*, Deposition and Imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots; *The Fair Maid of Perth*, Reign of Robert III.; *Castle Dangerous*, Black Douglas.

II. ENGLISH.—*Ivanhoe*, Return of Richard Cœur de Lion; *Kenilworth*, Reign of Elizabeth; *Fortunes of Nigel*, Reign of James I.; *Peveril of the Peak*, Reign of Charles II.; *Betrothed*, Wars of the Welsh Marches; *Talisman*, the third Crusade, Richard Cœur de Lion; *Woodstock*, Civil War and Commonwealth.

III. CONTINENTAL.—*Quentin Durward*, Louis XI. and Charles the Bold; *Anne of Geierstein*, Epoch of Battle of Nancy; *Count Robert of Paris*, Crusaders at Byzantium.

PERSONAL NOVELS.—*Guy Mannering*; *The Antiquary*; *Black Dwarf*; *Rob Roy*; *Heart of Midlothian*; *Bride of Lammermoor*; *The Pirate*; *St. Ronan's Well*; *Red Gauntlet*; *Surgeon's Daughter*; *Two Drovers*; *Highland Widow*.

Edmund Burke (1730-1797). A political writer and orator.

Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful; *Reflections on the French Revolution*; *Letter to a Noble Lord*.

Jane Austen (1775-1817). Author of novels depicting the life of the rural gentry of England.

Sense and Sensibility; Pride and Prejudice; Mansfield Park.

Hannah More (1745-1833). Author of dramas, tales and educational works. A very influential writer.

Thoughts on the Manners of the Great; Coelebs in Search of a Wife; Female Education.

Charles Lamb (1775-1834). Author of poems and essays contributed to the London Magazine. A school-fellow and friend of Coleridge.

Essays of Elia; Old Familiar Faces, etc.

VIII. EIGHTH PERIOD.

From the death of Scott to the present time, 1832——.

SOVEREIGNS.

House of Brunswick.—William IV. ; Victoria.

LAKE POETS.

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16.

William Wordsworth (1770–1850). The founder of the Lake School of poetry.

The Excursion; Ode on Immortality; We are Seven; Sonnets, etc.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834). *The Ancient Mariner; Christabel; Kubla Khan*, a fragment.

Robert Southey (1774–1843). *Madoc; Curse of Kehama; Thalaba; Life of Nelson*, and many others in prose and poetry.

POETS.

Thomas Moore (1779–1852). Personal friend and biographer of Byron.

Odes of Anacreon; Irish Melodies, a collection of about one hundred twenty-five songs, written to furnish words for a number of beautiful national airs.

Lalla Rookh, a brilliant picture of oriental life. The story, a prose tale, forms the setting for four poems: *The*

Veiled Prophet, The Fire Worshippers, Paradise and the Peri, and The Light of the Harem.

The Fudge Family in Paris, purporting to be a series of letters written from France at the time of the Restoration of the Bourbons. A sparkling satire.

Biographies of Sheridan, Byron, and Fitzgerald.

Walter Savage Landor (1775-1864). Author of *Imaginary Conversations* and many poems.

James Henry Leigh Hunt (1784-1859). Author of prose essays and sketches, and poems, among which are *The Story of Rimini, The Palfrey, and A Legend of Florence.*

Thomas Campbell (1777-1844). *Pleasures of Hope; Gertrude of Wyoming; Lord Ullin's Daughter*, etc.

Thomas Hood (1798-1845). *Eugene Aram's Dream; The Song of the Shirt; The Bridge of Sighs; Plea of the Midsummer Fairies.*

Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1809-1861). *Prometheus Bound; Casa Guidi Windows*, giving impressions of Italian life seen at Florence; *Aurora Leigh*, a novel in verse; *The Cry of the Children*, etc.

Robert Browning (1812——). The head of the psychological school of poets.

Paracelsus; Pippa Passes; The Pied Piper of Hamelin, etc.

Alfred Tennyson (1810——). *The Princess*, a medley; *In Memoriam*, a collection of one hundred twenty-nine poems in memory of the poet's friend, Arthur Henry Hallam.

Idylls of the King, in which are celebrated the deeds of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table; *Locksley Hall; Maud; Enoch Arden.*

Jean Ingelow (1830—). *Off the Skelligs*, prose ; *Songs of Seven* ; *Songs of the Night Watches* ; *High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire*.

NOVELISTS.

Frances Burney, Countess d'Arblay (1752-1840). *Evelina* ; *Cecilia* ; *Camilla*.

Frederick Marryat (1792-1848). A captain in the Royal Navy. Stands at the head of marine novelists.

Peter Simple ; *Jacob Faithful* ; *Midshipman Easy*.

Mary Russell Mitford (1786-1855). *Our Village*.

Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855). "Currer Bell." *Jane Eyre* ; *Shirley* ; *Villette*.

William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863). *Vanity Fair* ; *Pendennis* ; *Henry Esmond* ; *The Virginians* ; *The Newcomes* ; *Lectures on the English Humorists and the Four Georges*.

Charles Dickens (1812-1870). *Sketches by Boz* ; *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* ; *Nicholas Nickleby* ; *Old Curiosity Shop* ; *Barnaby Rudge* ; *Dombey and Son* ; *David Copperfield* ; *Bleak House* ; *A Tale of Two Cities* ; *Little Dorrit* ; *Our Mutual Friend* ; *Child's History of England* ; *Edwin Drood*, left incomplete at the time of his death.

Sir Edward George Bulwer-Lytton (1805-1873). *The Last Days of Pompeii* ; *Rienzi* ; *The Caxtons*.

George Eliot (1819-1881), Mrs. Marian C. Lewes. *Scenes of Clerical Life* ; *The Mill on the Floss* ; *Silas Marner* ; *Romola* ; *Felix Holt* ; *Daniel Deronda*.

ESSAYISTS AND HISTORIANS.

Thomas de Quincey (1785-1859.) *Confessions of an Opium Eater.*

Prof. John Wilson (1785-1854). Poet and essayist, known as "Christopher North" in Blackwood's Magazine.

Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life; Noctes Ambrosianae.

Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800-1859). *Lays of Ancient Rome*, poems; *History of England*; *Essays*.

Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881). *Sartor Resartus*; *History of the French Revolution*; *Past and Present*; *Hero-Worship*; *Life of Frederick the Great*.

James Anthony Froude (1818——). One of the greatest English historians.

History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth, in twelve volumes.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

Edmund Spenser,	.	.	.	.	.	1591-1599.
Samuel Daniel,	.	.	.	.	.	1599-1619.
Ben Jonson,	.	.	.	.	.	1619-1637.
William Davenant,	.	.	.	.	.	1660-1668.
John Dryden,	.	.	.	.	.	1670-1689.
Thomas Shadwell,	.	.	.	.	.	1689-1692.
Nahum Tate,	.	.	.	.	.	1692-1715.
Nicholas Rowe,	.	.	.	.	.	1715-1718.
Laurence Eusden,	.	.	.	.	.	1718-1730.
Colley Cibber,	.	.	.	.	.	1730-1757.
William Whitehead,	.	.	.	.	.	1757-1785.
Thomas Warton,	.	.	.	.	.	1785-1790.
Henry James Pye,	.	.	.	.	.	1790-1813.
Robert Southey,	.	.	.	.	.	1813-1843.
William Wordsworth,	.	.	.	.	.	1843-1850.
Alfred Tennyson,	.	.	.	.	.	1850—

PART II.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

I. THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

1620-1775.

The period extending from the landing of the Pilgrims, in 1620, to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in 1775, was one of warfare and colonization. Yet, notwithstanding the severe hardships and struggle for existence, which occupied the energy of the early settlers, attention was early given to education, and American literature had its beginning with that of American colonization.

The literature of this period was imitative and theological. This was due to several causes. The early colonists of Massachusetts were men who had crossed the sea to escape religious persecution, and, born and educated in England, had brought with them the culture, refinement, education and domestic tastes of the mother country. The clergy was the educated class and exercised great influence in political and social matters, while all shades of religious belief were represented on this new soil. The result was a large number of treatises and pamphlets with lengthy titles upon theological subjects, while the novel was unknown, and the drama, then at its height in England, would not have been tolerated by our Puritan forefathers.

The schoolhouse, as the church, was soon planted in every colony, and the early colleges were patterned after those of Oxford and Cambridge. Harvard College was begun in 1636, and the first class formed two years later when it re-

ceived about £700 and a library from John Harvard, whose name it now bears. In 1700 ten ministers came together, each with a parcel of books which he deposited upon the table, saying, "I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony." This was the beginning of Yale College, which after a wandering existence was located at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1716. The College of William and Mary was founded in Virginia in 1693, and before 1767 no less than seven universities had been established in America.

The first printing press was set up at Harvard College, Cambridge, in 1639, and the first book printed in America was the Bay Psalm Book. In 1704, the first newspaper was started in Boston, and for fifteen years had no competitor. The first magazine was published by Franklin in Philadelphia, in 1741.

WRITERS.

1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Jonathan Edwards (1703-1757). A distinguished theologian and metaphysician; the first American writer to gain a European reputation.

A Treatise on the Religious Affections; An Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will; Original Sin, and others.

Rev. Increase Mather (1639-1723). A learned man, and for some years President of Harvard College. His writings have little literary value. Author of *Remarkable Providences*.

Rev. Cotton Mather (1663-1728). Son of Increase Mather. His principal work, *Magnalia Christi Americana*,

an ecclesiastical history of New England, containing much information concerning the country, the people, and events of interest.

John Eliot (1604-1690). "The Apostle to the Indians." Translated the entire Bible into the Indian language; the first Bible printed in America.

Mrs. Anne Bradstreet (1612-1672). The first American poetess. Daughter of one Governor of Massachusetts and wife of another. Wrote *The Four Elements*.

II. THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

1775-1830.

Before the close of the Colonial Period, questions relating to civil liberty and the rights of the colonists were engrossing the minds of the people and literature took the form of oratory and of books and pamphlets relating to political topics. Many of the stirring speeches made at this time were of temporary value, but some have found a permanent place in American literature. Among the orators whose names have become familiar to every reader of history are James Otis, John and Samuel Adams, and Josiah Quincy, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, Patrick Henry, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and others. George Washington, though not an orator, wrote in a clear and concise style, and his collected writings, consisting of messages, addresses and letters, fill twelve volumes. His *Farewell Address*, in 1796, would alone entitle him to a place among American writers.

The Federalist, one of the most important publications of this period, was a collection of essays numbering eighty-five in all, written by Jay, Madison and Hamilton. Their purpose was to induce the people to support the Constitution and to instruct them in the elementary principles of government, in which the work is recognized as a standard authority.

WRITERS.

1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790). A noted philosopher, scientist and statesman. Author of essays, scientific papers and an *Autobiography*. Began the publication in 1732 of *Poor Richard's Almanac*, which was continued for twenty-five years.

1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Joseph Rodman Drake (1795-1820). A poet of great promise who died at the age of twenty-five. His most finished poem, *The Culprit Fay*. His most popular poem, *The American Flag*.

1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Fitz-Greene Halleck (1795-1867). A personal friend of Drake. Author of *Marco Bozzaris*, considered by some the finest martial lyric in the language. *Twilight*, *Alnwick Castle*, etc.

1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 22.

Charles Brockden Brown (1771-1810). The first American novelist. Author of *Wieland*, *Osmond*, *Arthur Mervyn*, and others.

1, 2, 3, 5.

Washington Allston (1779-1843). Artist, poet and prose writer. Author of *The Sylphs of the Seasons*, *Romance of Monaldi*, etc.

1, 2, 3.

Francis Scott Key (1779-1843). Author of the *Star-*

Spangled Banner, composed in 1814 on the occasion of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, when the author was a prisoner of the British.

1, 3.

Samuel Woodworth (1785-1842).—Author of *The Old Oaken Bucket*.

1, 3.

Alexander Wilson (1766-1813). Born in Scotland. Founder of American ornithology. His principal work, that on the birds of the United States.

III. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

1830——.

In the early part of this century when interest in political questions became less absorbing and was extended to more general subjects, American writers ceased to imitate English models and American literature assumed a character of its own. In this, as in other departments, great progress has been made in the last half-century. The establishment of a high literary order of periodicals has given an impulse to the best forms of fiction; public education has created a demand for educational works; and with every year more attention is paid to books designed especially for the young.

The principal writers of this period may be considered under the following sections: I. Poets; II. Novelists; III. Essayists; IV. Historians; V. Orators; VI. Miscellaneous Writers.

I. POETS.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22.

William Cullen Bryant (1794–1878). One of the greatest of American poets. Editor of the New York Review, United States Review, New York Evening Post.

The Embargo, and *The Spanish Revolution*, written at the age of fourteen.

Thanatopsis, written at the age of eighteen.

The Ages, delivered at Harvard, 1821.

The Death of the Flowers; Forest Hymn; Lines to a Waterfowl, etc.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882). A distinguished writer of prose and poetry.

His principal prose works: *Outre Mer, or Sketches from Beyond the Sea; Hyperion, a Romance; Kavanagh*.

His best known poems: *The Golden Legend, The Song of Hiawatha, Evangeline, Miles Standish, The Psalm of Life, The Skeleton in Armor, The Rainy Day, The Village Blacksmith*, and many others.

1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22.

John Greenleaf Whittier (1807—). "The Quaker poet." *The Tent on the Beach, Snowbound, Among the Hills, The Pennsylvania Pilgrim, My Playmate, Maud Muller, The Barefoot Boy*, and others, including many on slavery and freedom.

1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809—). A brilliant writer of both poetry and prose.

His principal prose works: *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; The Poet at the Breakfast Table; Elsie Venner*, and *The Guardian Angel*, novels.

His most popular poems: *The Last Leaf, The Chambered Nautilus, The Deacon's Masterpiece, Old Ironsides*, a national lyric, etc.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 22.

Edgar A. Poe (1811-1849). A native of Baltimore. A poet of brilliant genius, but of a brief and unhappy career. Best known by his poems *The Raven*, *The Bells*, *Annabel Lee*.

II. NOVELISTS.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Washington Irving (1783-1859). *The Sketch-Book*, *Bracebridge Hall*, *Tales of a Traveller*, *History of Christopher Columbus*, *the Alhambra*, a part of which was written in an old Moorish palace, *Life of Goldsmith*, and *Life of Washington*, a standard national biography.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 22.

James Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851). The first thoroughly American novelist; sometimes known as the "American Walter Scott." Author of nautical and Indian tales, extensively read in America and Europe.

The Spy, *The Pilot*, *The Red Rover*, *The Prairie*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, etc.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864). *Fanshawe*, *Twice-Told Tales*, a collection of previously published tales, *Mosses from an Old Manse*, *The Scarlet Letter*, a powerful colonial romance, *The House of the Seven Gables*, *The Blithedale Romance*, *The Marble Faun*, an Italian romance, *Our Old Home*, and others.

1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1812——). *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a

novel directed against slavery, which had the greatest popular success of any American book.

Oldtown Folks, Pearl of Orr's Island, The Minister's Wooing, novels dealing with New England life.

III. ESSAYISTS.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 22.

William Ellery Channing (1780–1842). Noted as a charming and vigorous writer and finished orator. Author of sermons, lectures and essays.

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882). Poet and essayist. Author of series of lectures upon *English Literature, Philosophy of History, Human Culture*, and *Human Life, Essays on Representative Men*, and poems.

1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 22.

James Russell Lowell (1819—). Poet, critic and essayist. His best known poems: *Vision of Sir Launfal, Biglow Papers, Under the Willows*, and *Commemoration Ode*.

His chief prose works: *My Study Windows*, and *Among My Books*.

1, 2, 3, 11.

Margaret Fuller Ossoli (1810–1850). One of the most gifted women of the century. Author of essays upon literary and social topics.

IV. HISTORIANS.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 22.

George Bancroft (1800—). Author of *The History of the United States*, in ten volumes.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 22.

William H. Prescott (1796–1859). The most famous of American historians.

History of Ferdinand and Isabella, eleven years in preparation and immediately translated into five European languages.

Conquest of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Philip the Second, his last and greatest work, left unfinished at his death.

1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 22.

John Lothrop Motley (1814–1877). *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, in three volumes, the result of fifteen years of study and research. *History of the United Netherlands, Life and Death of John of Barneveld*.

V. ORATORS.

1, 3, 5, 10, 11.

Daniel Webster (1782–1852). One of the greatest of American statesmen and orators. Among his finest speeches are his oration at Plymouth, address at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, and reply to Hayne.

1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11.

Edward Everett (1794–1865). The most finished of American orators. Most popular addresses, his eulogies on Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and John Quincy Adams, and historical orations.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS WRITERS.

1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 22.

Bayard Taylor (1825-1878). Poet, traveller and novelist. Among his books of travel are *Views Afoot; Travels in Greece and Russia; At Home and Abroad; Egypt and Iceland; Byways of Europe*.

His novels are *Hannah Thurston; John Godfrey's Fortunes; The Story of Kennett; Joseph and His Friends*.

His principal poems: *Poems of The Orient; Poems of Homeward Travel; The Masque of the Gods; Lars; Prince Deukalion*.

His translation of *Faust* is regarded as the best in the language.

1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 22.

J. G. Holland (1819-1881). Poet and novelist. His early works were written under the assumed name "Timothy Titcomb." These were *Letters to the Young; Gold Foil; Lessons in Life*, and *Letters to the Joneses*.

His principal novels; *The Bay Path; Miss Gilbert's Career, Arthur Bonnicastle, Sevenoaks, Nicholas Minturn*.

His best known poems: *Kathrina*, and *Bitter Sweet*.

1, 3, 9, 22.

Donald Grant Mitchell (1822——). "Ik Marvel." *The Reveries of a Bachelor, Dream Life, Dr. Johns, Rural Studies, Pictures at Edgewood*.

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AUTHORS' BIRTHDAYS.

Bayard Taylor,	.	.	.	.	January 11, 1825.
Alfred Tennyson,	.	.	.	.	" 12, 1810.
Daniel Webster,	.	.	.	.	" 18, 1782.
Francis Bacon,	.	.	.	.	" 22, 1561.
Lord Byron,	.	.	.	.	" 22, 1788.
Robert Burns,	.	.	.	.	" 25, 1759.

Charles Dickens,	.	.	.	.	February 7, 1812.
Charles Lamb,	.	.	.	.	" 18, 1775.
James Russell Lowell,	.	.	.	.	" 22, 1819.
H. W. Longfellow,	.	.	.	.	" 27, 1807.

Edmund Waller,	.	.	.	.	March 3, 1605.
T. Buchanan Read,	.	.	.	.	" 12, 1822.

Washington Irving,	.	.	.	.	April 3, 1783.
William Wordsworth,	.	.	.	.	" 7, 1770.
William Shakespeare,	.	.	.	.	" 23, 1564.
Alice Cary,	.	.	.	.	" 26, 1820.

Joseph Addison,	.	.	.	.	May 1, 1672.
Alexander Pope,	.	.	.	.	" 21, 1688.
Thomas Hood,	.	.	.	.	" 23, 1799.
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	.	.	.	.	" 25, 1803.
Thomas Moore,	.	.	.	.	" 28, 1779.

Harriet Beecher Stowe,	.	.	.	.	June 1, 1812.
John G. Saxe,	.	.	.	.	" 2, 1816.
Ben Jonson,	.	.	.	.	" 11, 1574.
Charles Kingsley,	.	.	.	.	" 12, 1819.

Nathaniel Hawthorne,	.	.	.	.	July 4, 1804.
Thomas Arnold,	.	.	.	.	" 13, 1794.
J. G. Holland,	.	.	.	.	" 24, 1819.

Percy Bysshe Shelley,	.	.	.	.	August 4, 1792.
John Dryden,	.	.	.	.	" 9, 1631.
Robert Southey,	.	.	.	.	" 12, 1774.
Sir Walter Scott,	.	.	.	.	" 15, 1771.
Oliver Wendell Holmes,	.	.	.	.	" 29, 1809.

James Thomson,	.	.	.	.	September 11, 1700.
James Fenimore Cooper,	.	.	.	.	" 15, 1789.
Samuel Johnson,	.	.	.	.	" 18, 1709.
Felicia Hemans,	.	.	.	.	" 25, 1794.

George Bancroft,	.	.	.	.	October 3, 1800.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge,	.	.	.	.	" 20, 1772.
T. B. Macaulay,	.	.	.	.	" 25, 1800.
Adelaide Proctor,	.	.	.	.	" 30, 1825.

William Cullen Bryant,	.	.	.	.	November 3, 1794.
Oliver Goldsmith,	.	.	.	.	" 14, 1728.
William Cowper,	.	.	.	.	" 15, 1731.
Sir Philip Sidney,	.	.	.	.	" 29, 1554.

Thomas Carlyle,	.	.	.	.	December 4, 1795.
John Milton,	.	.	.	.	" 9, 1608.
John G. Whittier,	.	.	.	.	" 17, 1807.
Thomas Gray,	.	.	.	.	" 26, 1716.

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BY HORTENSE M. MERRILL,

Teacher of Literature in the Farmington State Normal School.

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